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"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS." —Washington.

VOL. XLVII.

NO. 39.

NEW GOODS.

Poetry.

THE GOOD OLD PLOUGH.

Let them sing who may of the battle fray,
And the deeds that have long since past;
Let them chant in praise of the war those days
Are spent in the ocean vast;
I would render to these all the worship you please,
But I'd give far more from my heart's full store,
To the cause of the Good Old Plough.

Let them laud the notes that in music float,
Through their bright and their glittering halls;
While the amorous twirl of the hair's bright curl,
Round the shoulder of beauty falls;
But dearer to me is the song from the tree,
And the rich and blossoming bough;
Oh! these are the sweets which the rustic greets,
As he follows the Good Old Plough.

Then how jocund the song as it comes along
From the ploughman's lusty throat;
Did the hunter his shout ever yet give out
To the brown woods a merrier note?
Though he follows no bound yet his day is crown'd
With a triumph as good I trow,
As though antlered head at his feet lay dead,
Instead of the Good Old Plough.

Full many there be that we daily see
With a selfish and hollow pride,
Who the ploughman's lot in his humble cot,
With a scornful look denied,
Yet I'd rather, take, aye, a hearty shake
From his hand, than to wealth I'd bow,
For the honest grasp of that hand's rough clasp
Has stood by the Good Old Plough.

All honor be then to these grey old men,
When at last they are bow'd with toil;
Their warfare then o'er, why they battle no more.
For they've conquered the stubborn soil,
And the chapter each wears are his silver hairs,
And ne'er shall the victor's brow
With a laurelled crown to the grave go down,
Like these sons of the Good Old Plough.

Miscellaneous.

Swearing in Hebrew.—Not long ago, as I was on my way from Newark to Jersey city, in the cars, I observed a young lady sitting opposite to me, who seemed very much annoyed by the conversation of a young naval officer, which was continually intermingled with oaths. She at length, (having sat as long as she could without reproving him,) said, "Sir, can you converse in the Hebrew tongue?" He replied that "he could," expecting, no doubt, to hold some conversation with her in that dialect. She then politely informed him that if he wished to swear any more, he would greatly oblige herself, and probably the rest of the passengers, if he would do it in that language. The young man was silent during the remainder of the passage.—*Gleaner.*

A Good Neighbor.—There is a theme for deep meditation indicated in the following anecdote: A traveller asked an honest hermit once in Italy, how he could venture to live alone, in a single cottage on the top of the mountain, a mile from any other habitation. He replied that he was not alone, for Providence was his very next door neighbor.

Boisterous Preaching.—A celebrated divine, who was remarkable in the first period of his ministry for a loud and boisterous mode of preaching, suddenly changed his whole manner in the pulpit, and adopted a mild and dispassionate mode of delivery. One of his brethren observing it, inquired of him what had induced him to make the change? He answered—"When I was young I thought it was the thunder that killed the people; but when I grew wiser I discovered that it was the lightning—so I determined to thunder less and lightening more in future."—*Gleaner.*

Humanity of Louis Philippe.—Lord George Bentinck mentioned in the House of Commons, on the 22d of February, a fact highly to the credit of the present King of France and his Ministers—that, while 25,000 persons had been allowed to perish of starvation in Ireland, notwithstanding the warnings received by Lord John Russell as to a defective harvest in Europe, Mons. Guizot and his colleagues had bought, in time, not less than two millions of quarters (eighteen millions of bushels) of grain, and it was so managed that not a man, woman or child had died in France of starvation.

He solicits, and by prompt and faithful attention to business in his profession, it will be his endeavor to merit confidence and patronage.

To Appeals for Volunteers on the 1st of November next.—SAMUEL E. HALL,

Brig. Gen. 2d Brig 5th Div. Penna. Militia.

April 12. tp

NOTICE.

Estate of Philip Snyder, Deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of PHILIP SNYDER, late of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Menallen township, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate, to call and settle the same; and those who have claims to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

N. BUSHEY, Adm'r.

April 12. 6t

TO BLACKSMITHS.

THE Subscribers have on hand a very large stock of

STONE COAL,

which they will dispose of low, by the single bushel or otherwise, at their Coach Establishment.

DANNER & ZIEGLER.

March 15. 3m

D. MCNAUGHEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the Public Square, one door west of George Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office by John McNaughay, Esq. deceased.—He solicits, and by prompt and faithful attention to business in his profession, it will be his endeavor to merit confidence and patronage.

McNAUGHEY will also attend promptly to all business entrusted to him as

AGENT AND SOLICITOR

For Patents and Pensions.

He has made arrangements through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants, and entirely relieve them from the necessity of a journey to Washington, on application to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, April 5. tp

J. H. REED

HAS removed his Law Office to the room one door east of Mr. Wattles' Hotel, and immediately opposite Dr. Horner's.

April 5. 3m

THOMAS M'CREEARY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the South east Corner of the Diamond, between the Hotel of A. B. Kurtz and R. W. M'Sherry's Store.

Gettysburg, Dec. 15. tp

Blacksmithing,

In all its branches, will be attended to by good workmen, at the Foundry of the subscriber.

THOMAS WARREN.

Gettysburg, Dec. 22.

RANK IN THE ARMY, OR, A DARKEY'S DIGNITY.

After a portion of the troops had landed on the beach near Vera Cruz, on the night of the 9th of March, a body of the enemy commenced a brisk fire of small arms into the encampment. Of course, all hands were on the qui vive, expecting the Mexicans would make some demonstration upon our lines during the night, and when the firing commenced, concluded there was about to be a general attack. The lines were soon formed, and not a word could be heard from the soldiery, but there was a negro who kept running from one little point of hill to another, apparently in a state of great excitement. He finally laid himself flat on his face, at full-length, and commenced working himself into the soft sand with a good deal of energy. On being asked what he was about; he replied, "I is 'fraid some ob dem 'ere copper balls will put a stop to me drawin' my rashuns." "Why, in the devil," asked the party speaking to him, "don't you get up and fight them?" "No, sir-e-e!" he said, "dat's my massa's part ob de bizness; he been down to Wes-pint, where dey make fightin' people to learn dat, and you don't ketch dis nigger meddin' in he-sef wid odder peoples' bizness. My massa does de fightin' an' I waits on him, an' nusses him. If he gets wounded we gets promoted." "You get promoted! What good will his promotion do you?" inquired the individual. "Oh, Lor' hab mercy! dat question is been settled long time ago in dese parts down here; a colored gemman what waits on a kurnel always outranks one dat waits on a capten, an' de way we colored gemmen reg'lars makes dese volunteer niggers squat is a caution to white folks."

SERVING A LANDLORD.

A jolly son of the Emerald Isle, with his bundle and stick on his shoulder, "hove to" one evening at a hotel in a well known town on the Juniata, and at once introduced himself to the landlord. "But what is the labor, the toil of such a man, who displays his 'leaded matter,' ever so largely, to that imposed on the judicious, well informed editor, who exercises his vocation with an hourly consciousness of its responsibilities and its duties, and devotes himself to the conduct of his paper with the same care and assiduity that a sensible lawyer bestows upon a suit, or a humane physician upon a patient, without regard to show or display?" Indeed, the mere writing part of editing a paper is but a small portion of the work. The care, the time employed in selecting is far more important—and the tact of a good editor is better shown by his selections than by anything else; and that, we all know, is half the battle. But as we have said, an editor ought to be estimated and his labors understood and appreciated, by the general conduct of his paper, its tone, its uniform, consistent course, its principles, its aim, its manliness, its dignity, its propriety. To preserve these as they should be preserved, is enough to occupy fully the time and attention of any man. If to this be added the general supervision of the newspaper establishment, which most editors have to encounter, the wonder is, how they can find time or room to "write at all!"

THE HONORABLES AT DINNER.

A few days since several members of the legislature representing some of the interior counties of this State were at a boarding house in this city, where at the table they displayed what was deemed by some of the other boarders an anti-democratic fondness of honorary titles. In addressing each other the style would be:

"Will the honorable Member from Chataue hand me the butter?"

"Will the Honorable member from Otsego be kind enough to pass me the vinegar?"

"Certainly, sir, we may expect something sharp from the Honorable member from Chenango!"

A Down-East clerk, becoming uneasy under this display of empty honors, called out in a loud sarcastic tone to the black waiter:

"Will the Honorable gentleman from Africa be kind enough to pass the black waiter?"

The laughter that ensued may be imagined. The honorables were henceforth silent.—[N. Y. Paper.]

The Latest Trick.—A benevolent English lady, a short time since, was deeply affected by the appeal of a wretched looking woman, who stated that her husband was lying dead in their poor cellar. The lady was requested to visit the place, which she did, and saw the supposed corpse laid out. She gave the weeping widow a sovereign and departed; but suddenly returning, to look for a pocket handkerchief which she had left behind, she found "the dead alive," sitting up in bed, with the sovereign between his fingers! What an idea—to get a living by counterfeiting death!

Industry is indispensable to the successful prosecution of any occupation in life. It is also indispensable to health and happiness; for indolence invariably leads to vice. These truisms are no where more highly appreciated than in our own happy country.

France.—Although there have been

no wars of any importance for many

years in France, yet the population of

that country has not doubled itself in

150 years. It is now 35,400,000 souls.

In 1700 it was near twenty millions.

How to Dapple a Horse.—Take in

the spring the large buds of young oak

trees, mix them with the horse's provi-

der, and give it him three or four times

to eat, and he will be dappled, and con-

tinue so for a whole year!

The buds of young elms will have the same effect.

Envelopes should not be used

for letters acknowledging the receipt of

money. In those instances the whole

sheet of paper should be used, as the

post-mark must be on it to constitute a

legal proof of payment.

CHEAP TRAVELLING.

The Mail has an amusing story of one of the travelling adventures of a young man who volunteered in the Massachusetts Regiment. He was in Philadelphia, with only fifty cents in his pocket, and wished to go to New Orleans. So he started to go by way of Pittsburgh, and took his seat in the cars; when called upon for his fare, he had no money, and of course was put out at the next stopping place. He took the next train that came along, and thus secured an installment of his journey; paying his tavern bills the same as his travelling fares, by turning his pockets inside out in the face of the landlord. In this way, by railroad, canal boat, and steam boat, he at length reached New Orleans "as good as new." Several times he was stripped and closely examined for his money, but the search was unavailing. Generally the steamboat captains would give him a posterior kick, as they landed him at a wood-yard, and a volley of oaths by way of parenthesis; but who that has no money can get along without kicks and curses? In short, his journey cost him ten times as many curses, and he called that cheap enough travelling for any body.

Editing a Paper.—The National Intelligencer, in speaking of the manner in which editors have to work to render their paper a popular one, says, after stating the duties of the writing editor:

"But what is the labor, the toil of such a man, who displays his 'leaded matter,' ever so largely, to that imposed on the judicious, well informed editor, who exercises his vocation with an hourly consciousness of its responsibilities and its duties, and devotes himself to the conduct of his paper with the same care and assiduity that a sensible lawyer bestows upon a suit, or a humane physician upon a patient, without regard to show or display?"

When Col. M'Kee and Lieut. Col.

Clay were killed, their regiment was

pressed so hard by an overwhelming column of Mexicans—some six or more to

one—that Capt. Washington drew the

canister from his battery and fired shells

over the heads of the Kentucky troops,

which bursting among the enemy, con-

tributed greatly to the relief of our men.

"It is impossible to read the details of

this fight without being struck with the

great share which the small force of regu-

lars who had charge of the artillery bore

in determining the result. The volun-

teers fought bravely, but the regulars,

with their artillery, and the West Point

graduates in the volunteer regiments, en-

sured the day."

New Cure for Rheumatism.—An

Irishman recently went into an apothecary's shop for some sunfish oil to apply to his shoulders for rheumatism.

The boy in attendance understood him

to say sulphuric oil, and knowing nothing

else to meet the demand, put up a

pint of oil of vitriol—sulphuric acid.

Pat thought it all right, went home, and

poised the burning fluid upon his bare

back, setting up a howl that would have

effectually extirpated all the snakes in

Ireland, if there ever were any there.

It cured him completely; and he has not

been within a mile of an apothecary's

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

From the New Orleans Picayune, April 15.

GEN. TAYLOR—MEXICAN BANDITTE.

The following letter of Gen. Taylor refers to the depredations committed by the Mexican banditti on the private and public property on the route from Camargo to Monterey, and explains the course which he intends to pursue in regard to these outrages.—*N. O. Delta*

The General-in-Chief of the American Forces to the Inhabitants of Tamau-lipas, Nueva Leon and Coahuila.

Our advices by the ton are up to the 8th inst. Gen. Twiggs, with a division of the army, left Vera Cruz on the morning of that day for Jalapa. There was

the same day a battle at Saltillo, and

there would be any more fighting as

has always prevailed amongst our troops

after battle with the enemy.

The remaining divisions were to pro-

ceed rapidly in the direction of the city

of Mexico. Although the opinion was

quite current at Vera Cruz that the Amer-

icans would not make a stand between

that city and the capital, yet there were

some who regarded future collision as

certain. Amongst these was Col. Kin-

ney, who had recently been as far into

the interior as Mingo de Clava, Santa

Anna's hacienda.

It was distinctly understood at Vera

Cruz that the *Puente Nacional* had been

abandoned. This was the point at which

the first resistance to the march of the

American forces upon the city of Mex-

ico would be made; but though the de-

fense of this point was given up, it was

by no means certain that the progress of

our army into the interior would not be

disputed at others.

Indeed it was asserted that the forces

destined to defend the *National Bridge*

(*Puente Nacional*) had fallen back a

few leagues in the direction of Jalapa,

to a stronger position, where prepara-

tions were being made for a stout de-

fense. An intelligent officer, just from

Vera Cruz, thinks it quite probable that

a battle may have occurred about the

14th inst.

Rumors from the city of Mexico repre-

sented Santa Anna as more intensely

ent upon war than ever. The reports

are not the best authority, so far as

the wishes of Santa Anna are concerned;

but they indicate the temper of the pub-

lic mind, which is as good an index of

his purposes as any other.

THE ARMY.

Several officers of the army, lately arived at New Orleans from Vera Cruz, are of opinion that General Scott will be prevented from marching into the interior of Mexico, further than the high-lands of Jalapa, by the approach of the period when the term of several volunteer regiments under his command will expire.

Some of those terms will expire before the first day of next July, when the men may re-enlist or not. If they choose to return home, the General will be under the necessity of disbanding them, and providing the means of conveying them to their homes; and this duty he might be called upon to perform at a moment when it would be extremely inconvenient to him and hazardous to the army. It is the part of prudence, therefore, to remain at Jalapa till he receives reinforcements from the United States, or until Gen. Taylor is so far advanced on his march as to render a junction with him easy and sure.

Gen. Taylor is in the same situation. The chief part of his force consists of volunteers, enlisted for twelve months; and though their terms may not expire so soon as those of some of the regiments under Gen. Scott, yet his situation would be critical, if he found himself at San Luis Potosi, or in the vicinity of the capital of Mexico, while his volunteers claimed their discharge and no troops to replace them.—*N. O. Courier*.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 16th ult. says—

We are informed, by a gentleman just

from Monterey, that it is Gen. Taylor's

intention to send the volunteers who are

now with him, and whose term will soon expire, to the Rio Grande, as fast as the new volunteer and regular forces reach him. He will soon have a force large enough to supply the place of the whole command now with him. The Mississippi, North Carolina, Virginia and Massachusetts volunteers, will give him a force of new and fresh men, about 3000 strong. They have been sent already, to the Rio Grande, about 1000 regulars, chiefly recruits, and there are now more than 1500 of the new regiments on their way to the seat of war. Thus, in a few weeks, Gen. Taylor will be at the head of an entire new force of 6000 excellent soldiers. To these are to be added the small force of regulars, artillery and cavalry, now at Saltillo. The veteran volunteers, as we may with great justice style the heroes of Monterey and Buena Vista, will garrison the towns on the Rio Grande until their term of enlistment expires, when they will be honorably discharged, and will return to their homes, to receive the joyful and applauding welcome of their friends and countrymen. They deserve the highest honors and noblest reception which the people could bestow.

In almost every letter received from Mexico, something is said about "Ranconada Pass," "Tula Pass," &c. &c., but we hear very little about "Polk's Pass" to Santa Anna! That Pass has caused our troops more trouble than any other "Pass" in Mexico. But for it, the battle of Buena Vista would not have been fought, and the hundreds of gallant spirits who fell upon that terrible field, slaughered would have been living.

In Army of Colporteurs.—Lord Ashley, Rev. Mr. Bickerstaff, and some others, says the Dublin Herald, have raised nearly \$100,000 for the employment of seven hundred Scripture readers for Ireland. This army of colporteurs is to be immediately distributed over the country, reading the Bible and instructing the people in their houses and by the highway.

Singular Facts.—It is a singular coincidence that the battle of Buena Vista should have been fought on the anniversary of Washington's birth-day, and that in California on the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans. The commanding officers took advantage of this fact to animate the spirit of their troops. A letter from Saltillo states that when Gen. Wool announced to the troops that the morning of the engagement was the anniversary of the birth of the immortal Washington, the air rang with the shouts of the men. At Los Angeles, Commodore Stockton reminded the men that they were fighting on the anniversary of a day on which the American arms had accomplished the signal defeat of their most powerful and haughty rival—with both the effect was inspiring.

An Eye to Business.—Among the names attached to the petition to the Massachusetts Legislature against the abolition of capital punishment, were no less than twenty rope makers

The New York Courier and Inquirer remarks that the news from California seems to indicate something untoward, and inquires

How is it that Stockton commanded in the presence of his senior, General Kearney? And above all, how or why

is it that Stockton continues to style himself Governor and commander-in-chief, in presence of his military superior, who, according to the official despatches from Washington, we know was also the actual Governor of California? Has there been a mutiny in California? If not, how is it that Col. Fremont makes a treaty, General Kearney being

Kearney left the capital to join Commodores Biddle and Shubrick?

Rely upon it, the whole story is not yet told. There must have been a serious difficulty of some kind, or we would not find General Kearney fighting as subordinate to a Captain in the navy, who only ranks as Colonel, no matter what the date of his commission.

We are compelled to believe that General Kearney has been recalled the command, and that he joins Biddle and Shubrick to enforce his authority.

The New York Sun, after mentioning the capture of the city of the Angels by the forces under General Kearney and Commodore Stockton, says

Gen. Kearney showed his orders, instructions and appointment as military and civil Governor of California to Commodore Stockton, who immediately suspended the civil functions of the General, issued his own proclamation as Governor, and afterwards appointed Lieut. Colonel Fremont Governor of the territory. Gen. Kearney informed Commodore Stockton that he would temporarily submit to his assumption of authority, as he did not wish at this critical period to create a civil war, and soon after took passage in the Cyane for Monterey, where he met Commodore Shubrick, who succeeded Commodore Stockton as commander-in-chief of the naval forces.

Let us have it.—The New York Courier and Inquirer says: "A friend in Washington, who is well advised of what takes place, informs us that there is in the War department a letter from Gen. Taylor, dated the day before the battle of Buena Vista, in which he reviews the whole conduct of the administration towards him, in a way which must have caused no little excitement at the White House!"

The number of cannon captured by our forces in Mexico exceeds 500, most of them very heavy pieces. There were captured at

Z TAYLOR, Maj. Gen. U. S. A. Head-quarters at Monterey March 31, 1847.

Thomas L. Crittenden, Esq., of Kentucky, the son of the distinguished Senator from that State, was, when he left home for the field of battle, the Commonwealth attorney for the county he lived in. The resignation of his office was placed in the hands of a friend to be delivered to the Governor; but his friend did not deliver it. Some of the lawyers about Frankfort volunteered to perform the duties of the office during Mr. Crittenden's absence, and on his return home he must have been gratified and surprised to learn that he was still Commonwealth's attorney. A delicate and creditable compliment; creditable both to the givers and the receiver. When he left home, he intended to enlist as a private, but Gen. Taylor made him an

officer of our otherwise Free Government.—*Alb. Eve. Jour.*

Prospects of Peace.—The following is a letter of the Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce

WASHINGTON, April 26, 1847.

The prospect of peace is fading away, Gomez Farias will, as some think, unite with Scott in war upon the clergy and Santa Anna—becoming, for the time being, an ally of the U. States. Santa Anna, on the other hand, has, undoubtedly, the assurance of some funds from the clergy, and may calculate on the adhesion of the army, and may even, before long, conciliate a large portion of the army of Gomez Farias—opposed to the clergy. The resistance by Santa Anna will still be persevering, if not formidable.

Scott and Taylor cannot march to the capital till they are reinforced. Meanwhile Santa Anna will become prepared to renew and continue the struggle.

But suppose we occupy the capital—

what then? It will not necessarily give us peace.

Life in New York.—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says

The dreadful condition of the poor wretches who inhabit some of the holes and corners of our metropolis, is again brought before the public by an inquest held yesterday afternoon, in a building known as the old brewery, Murderer's Alley, which swarms with human misery.

One of the tenants of that hellish wretchedness was a woman, named Veta, about forty years old, and her infant child—her husband being at Blackwell's Island. She was a street beggar, and for the purpose of exciting charity, exhibited her sickly looking child—became deranged early last week, and raved so as to disturb her co-tenants, who fastened her and her infant up in a spare room, by nailing the door, and there kept them without food or drink till she ceased her noise, which was on Sunday. They then found her dead, and her child dying upon her breast. Starvation, aided by delirium tremens, in the case of the mother, had killed them both.

Holgate Murders.—A most dreadful affair occurred in Georgetown, Mercer county, Ohio, on the 21st ult. A man named Barr had beaten his wife, and his neighbors took her part and determined to tar and feather him. They accordingly went to the house where he was and attacked him; the friend of the woman who was living with him as a paramour resisted the attack and a terrible fight ensued.

The assailants were fifteen in number, and those on the other side rather less. Six persons were wounded in the affray, four of whom, James Craig, George Palm, O. Wick and Geo. Flack, it is supposed, will die. Barr himself was self-tumbled in after them, and was wounded, but it is thought will recover, slightly bruised by the fall.

Barr's paramour, whose name was Sately, fought in his defense with an axe, and wounded several. Her father was among the wounded, supposed mortally. No arrests were made.

The Washington Union says that of the 9,000 volunteers for the Army who are enbraced in the call of the War Department, for the present month, about 2,000 are destined for Oregon and Santa

A LETTER FROM FATHER MATHEW.

The following letter from the Rt Rev. Thos. B. Mathew, by the Cambria (says the Albany Evening Journal) is too precious, both

in its glowing acknowledgment of American sympathy for suffering Ireland, and the announcement of his purpose to visit us, to be withheld.

CORK, March 31, 1847.

MY DEAREST FRIEND. The magnificient humanity evinced by our beloved brethren in the States for the suffering Irish has inspired every heart in this Island.

Has there been a mutiny in California? If not, how is it that Col. Fremont

wafted into the Cove of Cork in the last few days, and the free-gift cargoes daily

expected, have had an unexpected effect on the corn market. Maize has fallen from £19 to £10 the ton. In the dark

hour of calamity we should not despair. The mercies of the Lord are

above all His wondrous works. I am resolved, God willing, to leave Ireland for the States next summer. It shall be

Monday in December next, to choose

we hope) a Whig Speaker and Clerk

of the House, and to look sharply into the diplomacy of Buchanan and the

financing of Walker, to overhaul the

tyrannical absurdity of Cave Johnson, and bury out of sight and smell the off-

er remains of Polkerv, there will not be one whose hand will be grasped more fervently or warmly than John M. Botts.

Raised and living in a State famous

for its crochets and abstractions, Mr. Botts has been at all times and eminently

a Whig of the Union. He has been openly and steadfastly an advocate of a Protective Tariff, of a National Curren-

cy, and of liberal appropriations for the improvements of our Rivers, Lakes and Harbors. Living in the midst of a Slave-

breeding population, finding his most

powerful support in one of the chief marts of the Domestic Slave-Trade, Mr. Botts did not hesitate to vote against the Gag Rule, subverting the Right of Petition, even when Representatives of Northern

Freedmen who now appear to be most zealous in their resistance to the encroach-

ments of Slavery were voting with South

Carolina against Freedom. He was

among the first to denounce the treachery

of John Tyler, though his neighbor and

daily associate. He fought the annexation of Texas from first to last with man-

ual, zeal, efficiency and perseverance; he

did not hesitate to vote against the War with Mexico from the outset, and is its unwavering adversary still; and when an attempt was made to ensnare and defeat

him by a pledge to support no man who favored the Wilmot Proviso, he promptly answered in substance, "My way to avoid all trouble concerning Slavery in our conquered territory is to take no territory of Mexico; and though I don't like the Wilmot Proviso, I pledge you that I shall vote for any Whig against any Loco-foco candidate who may be nominated." Such is the man who will represent the metropolitan District of Vir-

ginia in the next Congress. Richmond, it will be seen, gave him a heavier vote

and a larger majority than she gave to Henry Clay, and in the District the

majority is more than double Mr. Clay's, and this after a face-to-face canvass in which his adversary and the Richmond

Enquirer had rung the changes on his

al

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC SALE,
On Tuesday the 27th of April, inst.,
At the late residence of PHILIP SNYDER,
deceased, in Franklin township, Adams
county, one mile from Arentsville, the follow-
ing property, viz:

TWO HEAD OF HORSES,

2 Cows, 2 Hogs, and 1 Sheep,
Horse Gears, a one-horse Wagon, 1 Plough
and Harrow, Windmill and Cutting-box, Straw
by the bundle, Grain in the ground, one set of
Blacksmith's Tools, Old Iron, Grain Cradle, a
lot of Bacon, Potatoes by the bushel, Wheat,
Rye, and Corn by the bushel, double barrel
Gun, and Pouch, a Silver Watch; also, two
Beds and Bedding, a lot of Carpeting, two Ta-
bles, Chairs, Corner Cupboard, Bureau, a Man-
Clock, Stove and Pipe, Iron Kettle, Tin and
Iron Ware, and a variety of other articles of

Household and Kitchen Furniture,
too numerous to mention.

To Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.
on said day, when attendance and a credit will
be given by

N. BUSHEY, Adm'r.

April 12

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NEW GOODS.
CHEAPER THAN EVER.**George Arnold**

HAS just received, and is now opening, at
LARGE A STOCK OF FRESH
GOODS as has ever been offered to the public
in this place, and will be sold at the very low-
est prices—among which are CHEAP

Cloths, Tweeds, Cassimeres,

Summer Cloths, & Vestings,

with almost every article calculated for Gen-
tlemen's wear.

The Ladies' attention

is particularly invited to a selection of beautiful

FANCY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE

Plaid, Striped, & Plain Silks,

GINGHAM, LAWNS, MUS. DELAINES,

Shawls, Bonnets, and

BONNET TRIMMINGS,

with almost every article in the line of busi-
ness.

Please call, examine, and judge for
yourselves.

Gettysburg, April 5.

6t

John M. Orem & Co.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
NO. 230 BALTIMORE-ST.,
North West corner of Charles, Baltimore,
T HAVE received their Spring and Summer
supply of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,
&c. &c., which they will make to order in the
best and most fashionable style.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING.

On the second floor of their building, which
has been fitted up for the purpose, will be found
the finest and medium qualities of Clothing ready
made of superior style and workmanship.

No VARIATION IN PRICES, the lowest price
is distinctly marked in figures on every garment.

The basement has been handsomely fitted up
for the sale of goods by the piece—a very large
assortment of CLOTHS, VESTINGS, CASSI-
MERES, and TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, being
always on hand, at the lowest market prices, to
which the attention of purchasers is invited.

Baltimore, April 19.

2m

**Freights from Philadelphia.****REGULAR LINE OF CARS.**

THE subscriber runs a Regular Line of
Burthen Cars between PHILADEL-
PHIA AND YORK, for the Transportation of
all kinds of Freight to or from York and the
adjoining Counties.

Prices of Freight on Merchandise generally, 30
cents per hundred.

Groceries or Hardware, when 6000 lbs. or more,
25 cents per hundred.

Coffee, if 6000 lbs. or more, 20 cents per hun-
dred.

Salt per sack, 30 cents per hundred.

All kinds of Freight to Philadelphia so-
licited and carried at low rates.

Warehouse in Philadelphia, at No. 365 Mar-
ket street.—A. L. GERHART, Agent.

Warehouse in York at Rail Road Depot, ad-
joining P. A. & S. Small.

HENRY KAUFFELT,

York, April 20.

1f

NOTICE.

Estate of Philip Snyder, Deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate
of PHILIP SNYDER, late of Franklin
township, Adams county, deceased, having been
granted to the subscriber, residing in Menallen
township, he hereby gives notice to those in
debtor to said Estate, to call and settle the
same; and those who have claims to present
the same, properly authenticated, for settle-
ment.

N. BUSHEY, Adm'r.

April 12.

6t

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed, un-
der a deed of voluntary assignment, As-
signee of ISAAC YOUNT, of Menallen town-
ship, Adams County, Notice is hereby given to
all who are indebted to the said ISAAC YOUNT,
to call and make payment to the subscriber, re-
siding in Menallen township, and those having
claims against him, to present them, properly
authenticated for settlement.

JACOB SHANK, Assignee

April 6.

6t

TO BLACKSMITHS.

THE Subscribers have on hand a very
large stock of
STONE COAL,
which they will dispose of low, by the single
barrel or otherwise, at their Coach Establish-
ment. DANNER & ZIEGLER.

March 15.

3m

J. H. REED

HAS removed his Law Office to the room
one door east of Mr. Wattles' Hotel, and
immediately opposite Dr. Horner's.

April 5.

3m

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS AT PRIVATE SALE
A Tract of Mountain Land,
situated in Hamiltonian township, Adams
county, about two miles above Virginia Mills,
and 2 miles north of Maria Furnace. There is

A FARM,

containing 160 Acres, about 60 of which are
cleared, and the balance in first rate TIMBER,
on which are erected a

DWELLING-HOUSE,

Barn, & Saw-Mill.

—

Lot No. 4, of Timber-Land, containing

about 14 Acres.

Lot No. 5, containing about 13 Acres.

Lot No. 6, containing about 14 "

Lot No. 7, containing about 13 "

Lot No. 8, containing about 25 "

Lot No. 10, containing about 11 "

Lot No. 11, containing about 8 "

Any person wishing to view the property
will be shown the same by Samuel Seabrooks,
residing thereon.

If For terms apply to the subscriber, near

Taney Town.

FRANCIS ELINE.

March 8

4t

NEW GOODS.

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

George Arnold

HAS located permanently in Gettysburg;
and as it is his intention to devote himself
entirely to the practice of DENTISTRY in all
its branches, no effort will be spared to render
satisfaction in every case. If any have had op-
erations performed, which have not proved sat-
isfactory, they are respectfully asked to call and
have them renewed without charge.

Ladies and others visited at their resi-
dences, if desired.

Office at Mr. McCosh's Hotel.

May 11.

DENTISTRY.**BR. J. LAWRENCE HILL,**

Dental Surgeon,

HAS located permanently in Gettysburg;

and the surrounding country

that he has taken the well-known

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT

of J. H. Shelly,

in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, nearly op-
posite Mr. Buehler's Apothecary & Book Store,

where he is prepared to execute all work in

his line with neatness and promptness, and in

the latest and most approved style. All work

entrusted to him will be warranted to fit.

His terms will be very moderate, for Cash or

COUNTRY PROVER.

The Latest Fashions will be regularly re-
ceived from the cities.

Gettysburg, March 23.

1y

DAVID HEAGY,

Cabinet-Maker,

HAS located permanently in Gettysburg;

and the surrounding country

that he has taken the well-known

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT

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Gettysburg, March 23.

1y

NOTICE.

Estate of John Crouse, Deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate
of JOHN CROUSE, late of Mountjoy town-
ship, Adams county, deceased, having been
granted to the subscriber, residing in Cumber-
land township, he hereby gives notice to those
indebted to said Estate, to call and settle the
same; and those who have claims to present
the same, properly authenticated, for settle-
ment.

JACOB CROUSE, Adm'r.

Feb. 22.

6t

PLUMBE

National Daguerrian Gallery,

And Photographers Furnishing Depots;

WARDED the Medal, Four first premi-
ums, and Two Highest Honors by the

Institutes of Massachusetts, New York, and

Pennsylvania, for the most beautiful colored Da-
guerreotypes and best Apparatus ever exhibited.

Portraits taken in exquisite style, with
regard to weather.

Instructions given in the art.

A large assortment of Apparatus and
Stock always on hand, at the lowest cash-prices.

New York, 251 Broadway; Philadelphia,

136 Chestnut st.; Boston, 75 Court, and 58

Hanover sts.; Baltimore, 205 Baltimore st.

Washington, Pennsylvania Avenue; Petersburg,

Va.; Mechanics' Hall; Cincinnati, Fourth and

Walnut, and 170 Main st.; Saratoga Springs,

Broadway.

June 8.

1y

COMPOSITION

For rendering Boots, Shoes, &

Water Proof.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.



THE SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, May 3, 1847.

FOR GOVERNOR,

GEN. JAMES IRVIN,
Of Centre County.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
Joseph W. Patton, of Cumberland Co.

Borough Ticket.

The following Ticket has been settled upon by the Whigs, to be supported at the Charter Election to-morrow:

Burgess—James A. Thompson.

Council—J. B. M. Pherson, Jacob Norbeck, R. W. McSherry, David Troxell, Wm. Ruthrauff, Street and Road Commissioners—George C. Strickhouse, Peter Anghinbaugh.

School Directors—Robert Cobean, David M. Conaughey.

After an unusually long spell of dry weather, we have been favored in this region with a refreshing rain, which has given already a great impulse to vegetation, and will be cheering to the farmer.

Gen. Taylor's Letter to Mr. Clay.

Mr. Alexander, Editor of the Chronicle, Philadelphia, has printed in gold, in splendid style, a number of copies of Gen. Taylor's most interesting letter of condolence to Mr. Clay upon the death of his son. Mr. A. has not printed them for profit, but to be presented to his friends. Although not honored with a personal acquaintance, he has politely sent us a copy—for which we thank him. We shall carefully treasure it; not only for the love we bear to that noblest of the noble-hearted, HENRY CLAY, of Ashland, but for the chaste and delicately expressed sentiments of the Hero of Buena Vista.

Gen. Taylor.

Every mail brings us some paper which has freshly placed at its mast-head the name of ZACHARY TAYLOR for the Presidency.—We have never known such a general enthusiastic feeling in favor of any individual; and we have but little doubt that he will be the candidate of the Whig party, and a large portion of the other, by acclamation.

Latest from the Army.

We have dates from Vera Cruz to the 14th ult., brought by express from New Orleans for the Baltimore Sun.

Gen. Twiggs who commands the advance of the army, fell in with a large force of Mexicans at Cerro Gordo, a strong position beyond Puebla Nacional, and a skirmish took place, in which Capt. Johnson, Topographical Engineer, was severely wounded, and several others. The force of the Mexicans is supposed to be 15,000 men, under Santa Anna. Gen. Twiggs sent an express for aid, but he was found shot by the roadside. Not less than 50 of our men have been murdered on the road within three days. Gen. Scott and his staff left on the 12th for Jalapa, and would be up with Gen. Twiggs on the 14th. Generals Patterson and Worth, with their brigades, marched on the 13th. All anticipated a sharp contest at the strong mountain position where Santa Anna has made a stand.

Henry Clay.—A gentleman of Philadelphia has received a letter from Mr. Clay, which concludes with the following noble allusion to his recent affliction:

"My life has been full of domestic afflictions, but this last is one of the severest among them. I derive some consolation from knowing that he died where he would have chosen, and where, if I must lose him, I should have preferred, on the battle field, in the service of his country."

Death by Firing a Salute.—James McVicker died in New York on Sunday, in consequence of injuries received in firing a salute on the 12th ult., in honor of the victories of Generals Taylor and Scott. Lock-jaw ensued from the fractures received, which produced his death.

On Friday week, Charles Mosler was hung in Philadelphia, for the murder of his wife. Death was a happy release to him, inasmuch as he had been tortured by the greatest horrors attendant upon a diseased imagination, fancying that his wife, whose throat he had cut, was in his mutilated shape, in his cell.

A locomotive exploded on the Portage Railroad, near Hollidaysburg, Pa., on Friday last, killing the engineer instantly, and scalding the fireman so severely that his life is despaired of.

The Hon. Edward D. White, formerly Governor of Louisiana, died in New Orleans on the 18th ult.

Shameful Prices.—The N. Y. Sun states that the poor women engaged in making bags in which to forward corn to Europe, get only $\frac{3}{4}$ of a cent for each bag. If this is giving the laborer his due, or doing as one would be done by, then we have misinterpreted both humanity and Christianity.

Frightful Accident.—An accident of a frightful character occurred on Sunday night last as the mail train on the Petersburg railroad was within a mile and a half of Weldon, North Carolina. The train was crossing a bridge over the road, when some of the props gave way from decay. It so happened that the engine and tender cleared the bridge before it fell, but the mail and passenger cars went down. The cars were broken and torn from their wheels, but the passengers received no material injury.

They probably owe their escape to the speed at which the mail was running, the mail being behind time.—Charleston News.

I Tall Speaker.—Jesse B. Browne, Speaker of the Iowa House of Representatives, is six feet seven inches high.

A Little More.—The packet ship H. Clay, at New York from Liverpool, brought about \$300,000 in specie.

Another Arrival.

The steamer Sarah Sands arrived at New York on Thursday evening from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 6th April—bringing but 2 days later news. She had 163 passengers. No further depression had taken place in the price of cotton. Flour and Corn were firmer, and prices had advanced a little.

Virginia Election.

As far as heard from, the following are the results of the late Congressional election in Virginia:

Whigs elected.	Democrats elected.
John M. Botts,	Archibald Atkinson,
Wm. L. Goggin,	Geo. C. Uromgoole,
John S. Pendleton,	Thos. S. Bocock,
Wm. B. Preston,	Thos. H. Bayly,
Thos. S. Flournoy,	R. T. L. Beale,
	James M'Dowell,
	Wm. G. Brown.

Being a Whig gain of FOUR members, and leaving 3 districts to hear from, in one of which it is rumored a Whig has been elected. Three of the locofoco members were elected by very small majorities—Mr. Dromgoole by only 18, Mr. Bocock by 12, and Mr. Atkinson by 78.

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Well done for "Old Virginia!"

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The Washington Union announces the death of Mr. Dromgoole, a prominent member of Congress, and who has just been re-elected. His illness was short but severe.

Let the Whigs in all their future elections throughout the country, adopt as their motto the remark of old "Rough and Ready" to General Wool, after the battle of Buena Vista—"WE SHALL ALWAYS BE VICTORIOUS WHEN WE PULL TOGETHER."

The Louisville Journal says—if Mr. Polk, with large majorities in both houses of Congress, could not subject Gen. Taylor to the command of a Lieutenant General, how many Locofocos will it take to stop Old Rough and Ready on his way to the Presidency at the head of a party of two millions of men?

For the Adams Sentinel.

Mr. Editor—I see in your last number a letter from Mr. Bexley, declining to be considered a candidate for the Presidency. I have not heretofore been an admirer of T. H. Benton, but from several of his late movements, I begin to think him a man of more wisdom and prudence than I had hitherto believed he possessed;

I certainly think he exhibited consummate prudence in declining to take the field as Major General, where the veriest buffoon in Santa Anna's army might have popped him over; and

what an irreparable loss not only the Senate, but all creation of the known United States, would have sustained in such a deplorable event. In the second place, he has shown great wisdom in refusing to be a candidate for the Presidency against such a *Rough customer* as he would have found Old Ready to be, as a competitor.

Should he continue to exhibit such symptoms of wisdom, I shall be glad to see him a candidate; and if living will support him in Eighteen Hundred and

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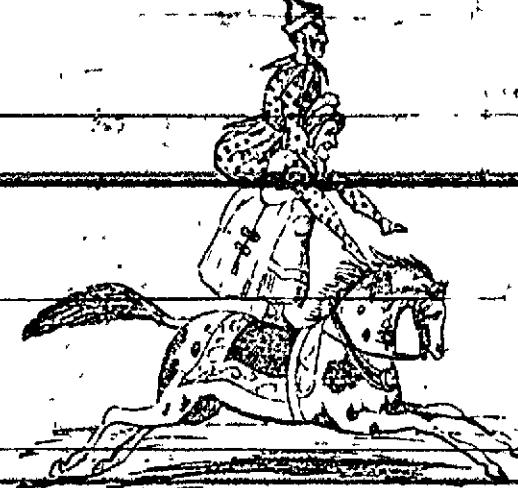
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THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

WELCH AND DELEVAN'S

DAVID HEAGY,
Cabinet-Maker,

COACH MAKING.



GRAND NATIONAL CIRCUS,

"Leave from the Amphitheatre, Philadelphia; consisting of all star performers, and comprising upwards of one hundred and fifty men and horses. This splendid equestrian company will exhibit."

At Gettysburg, on Tuesday, May 4th.

Admission to this attractive and extensive exhibition 25 cents only.

Among this talented company will be found the far-famed Madam Macarte, whose daring and graceful acrobatic performances will amaze the world.

Mr. Levi North, who has borne away the palm of superiority from all competitors before the Royal Families of England and France, returning covered with the medals of honor, will again appear before his native countrymen.

Mr. J. J. Mathias, the great and unrivaled two- and four-horse rider, while his horses are at full speed, introduces his daring act of balancing Frank Pastor on his head, and in a variety of elegant and graceful attitudes.

Mrs. Woods, the graceful Allemende rider and leader of the Cavalcades, will in her own peculiar Acts, Scenes and Performances, secure a large share of admiration.

The great and celebrated Clown, John May, the brightest star in his line and decidedly the best in his profession.

Mr. E. Woods, the grand representative of the Red Man of the Forest.

Moses Lipson, the wonderful wrestler and member, the hero of the South, will lead the troupe on the vaulting board with many successive somersaults.

Mons Macarte, from the Royal Amphitheatre of London, the great Acrobat, turner and vaulting, and general gymnastic performer.

Frank Pastor, whose execution and grace is beyond compare. The finest proof of excellent teaching will appear in a touching, infantile, and admirable effort on a single horse.

F. Brower, N. Jamison, and J. Stickney, the great representatives of the Ethiopian character, will give a comic concert, arranged in the neatest and most accurate resemblance in tone, speech and manner, to real Ethiopians.

Equestrian Director, Mr. J. J. Mathias; Riding Master, Mr. Francis Whithaker.

The celebrated American thoroughbred Danching Horse Tammany, taught and performed by Mr. Levi North, will astound every beholder with his extraordinary performance of waltzes, Quicksteps, Polkas, and grand Parades.

The two eccentric Ponies, Black Hoggie and Penny-Lind, will appear in their diverting dialogue, in which they will leap through hoops, clear barrier bars, pick up various objects, and mount pedestals at a signal from their trained trainer, Mr. North.

The highly-trained and beautiful Arabian horse, Andalusia, will at a sign from his teacher, bound through balloons over horses and various other barriers. The Managers believe that James Barker, Esq., has by great pains and skill trained and presented a horse without a parallel in this or any other country.

The great water-proof Pavilion is entirely new, appropriately decorated, and furnished with carpeted seats for the accommodation of three thousand spectators. The arrangement of the interior is such as to preclude the possibility of an attempt of disorder or indecency.

C. CRISWALD, Agent.
Gettysburg, April 26.

A CARD.

THE SUMMER SESSION of the New Oxford College and Medical Institute, will commence on Monday the 12th day of April next, and close on the last Monday of September following. Tuition fee to be paid in advance, viz: in the Collegiate department \$10; in the Medical department \$20—No extra charges whatever.

For pupils sent from a distance the Principal will, if desired, procure board, washing and spending for \$75 per annum—payable half yearly in advance.

Parents and Guardians wishing to secure for their sons or wards a thorough education, without endangering their physical or moral health, will not regret to visit our pleasant place in order to examine the Institute for themselves.

M. D. G. PEIFFER, M. D. Principal, New Oxford, Adams co. March 29.

JACOB WELLER

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the Citizens of Adams county. He will be found at all times at his office at "Green Ridge College," Hamiltonian township, two miles above Millerton. He professes to cure Rheumatism, Numbness of the Limbs, Cramp, Ulcers, Wounds, &c. His terms are no cure, no pay.

MINERALOGIST.

JACOB WELLER also wishes to inform the public, that he understands the science of MINING, and from his long experience can satisfy any unprejudiced person.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership in the practice of the Law, between the undersigned, has been this day dissolved, by the terms of the original agreement and by mutual consent. All business originating and entrusted to them since their connection, will receive their joint attention until completed.

MOSES MCLEAN,
DAVID M CONAUGHEY.

March 31, 1847.

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. LAWRENCE HILL,
Dental Surgeon,

HAS located permanently in Gettysburg; and as it is his intention to devote himself entirely to the practice of DENTISTRY in all its branches, no effort will be spared to render satisfaction in every case. If any have had operations performed, which have not proved satisfactory, they are respectfully asked to call and have them renewed without charge.

Ladies and others visited at their residence, if desired.

At Office Mr. McCosh's Store.

May 1.

W.M. B. McCLELLAN

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. McClellan, Esq.

Dec. 23.

DAVID HEAGY,
Cabinet-Maker,

COACH MAKING.

REGULAR LINE OF CARS.

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgment for the very liberal patronage which has been extended to him, and takes this method of informing his friends and customers, and the public generally, that he still continues the CABINET MAKING in Chambersburg street, at his old stand, where those wishing first-rate Furniture can be supplied on the shortest notice.

CHAIRS! CHAIRS!

He has also, in connection with the Cabinet-making, commenced the CHAIR-MAKING, and is prepared to furnish those wishing Chairs at as reasonable rates as at any other establishment in the place, and of as good quality, made of the best materials and by one who understands his business.

All kinds of produce, and lumber, will be taken in exchange for Furniture, and the highest market price given.

COFFINS will be made at the shortest notice, and all orders promptly attended to, as usual.

DAVID HEAGY.

Gettysburg, March 22.

NEW CLOCK AND WATCH ESTABLISHMENT.

ALEX. FRAZIER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Clock and Watch Establishment from Taneytown, Md., to Gettysburg, at the stand lately occupied by JESUPH MATIAS, deceased, where he will be pleased to wait upon all who may favor him with their custom. He will keep on hand a general assortment of

CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY,

which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Clocks, Watches, &c. will be repaired at the most reasonable prices, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he hopes, by industry, and particular attention to his customers, to merit a share of our public patronage.

FRANK PASTOR, whose execution and grace is beyond compare. The finest proof of excellent teaching will appear in a touching, infantile, and admirable effort on a single horse.

F. BROWER, N. JAMISON, and J. STICKNEY, the great representatives of the Ethiopian character, will give a comic concert, arranged in the neatest and most accurate resemblance in tone, speech and manner, to real Ethiopians.

MONS MACARTE, from the Royal Amphitheatre of London, the great Acrobat, turner and vaulting, and general gymnastic performer.

FRANK PASTOR, whose execution and grace is beyond compare. The finest proof of excellent teaching will appear in a touching, infantile, and admirable effort on a single horse.

GEORGE EDWARDS & SON

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

FRANKLIN W. DENWIDDIE

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Gettysburg and the surrounding country that he has taken the well-known

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT of J. H. SKELLY.

in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, nearly opposite Mr. Buehler's Apothecary & Book Store, where he is prepared to execute all work in his line with neatness and promptness, and in the latest and most approved style. All work entrusted to him will be warranted to fit; his terms will be very moderate, for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

THE LATEST Fashions will be regularly received from the cities.

Gettysburg, March 23.

TO THE AFFLICTED!

COMPOUND MEDICATED CANDY

FOR the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Pains and Oppressions of the breast, and all other Pulmonary complaints, and other diseases which have a tendency to produce Consumption. It serves also as an effectual clearer of the voice.

This Candy is entirely a vegetable preparation, the principal ingredients being Horseradish, Wild Cherry, Sarsaparilla, Boneset, Elecampane, Liquorice, Flaxseed, Iceland Moss, Prickly Ash, &c. and will, if taken in time, relieve the system from those distressing afflictions that tend to Consumption.

One great advantage in this valuable medicine is its cheapness, tho' public not being imposed upon, by the enormously high prices which are generally exacted for Patent and other medical preparations. Each package contains directions. Call and try it!

Prepared and sold at the Confection and Variety Store of the subscriber in West York street, one square from the Court-house, and next door to Thompson's Hotel. It can also be had at S. POWELL's Drug-Store.

The subscriber as usual continues his Bakery, and is prepared to supply parties at the shortest notice, with choice Cakes, &c.

C. WEAVER.

Gettysburg, Nov. 9.

PLUMBE

NATIONAL DAGUERRIAN GALLERY, AND PHOTOGRAPHERS FURNISHING DEPOTS;

AWARDED the Medal, Four first premiums, and Two Highest Honors by the Institutes of Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania, for the most beautiful colored Daguerreotypes and other apparatus ever exhibited.

Portraits taken in exquisite style, without regard to weather.

Instructions given in the art.

A large assortment of Apparatus and Stock always on hand, at the lowest cash prices.

New York, 251 Broadway, Philadelphia,

136 Chestnut st.; Boston, 73 Court, and 55 Hanover st.; Baltimore, 203 Baltimore st.; Washington, Pennsylvania Avenue; Petersburg, Va., Mechanics' Hall, Cincinnati, Fourth and Walnut, and 176 Main st., Saratoga Springs, Broadway.

June 8.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership in the practice of the Law, between the undersigned, has been this day dissolved, by the terms of the original agreement and by mutual consent. All business originating and entrusted to them since their connection, will receive their joint attention until completed.

MOSES MCLEAN,

DAVID M CONAUGHEY.

March 31, 1847.

DR. J. LAWRENCE HILL,

Dental Surgeon,

HAS located permanently in Gettysburg; and as it is his intention to devote himself entirely to the practice of DENTISTRY in all its branches, no effort will be spared to render satisfaction in every case. If any have had operations performed, which have not proved satisfactory, they are respectfully asked to call and have them renewed without charge.

Ladies and others visited at their residence, if desired.

At Office Mr. McCosh's Store.

May 1.

DENTISTRY.

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Ladies and others visited at their resi-

dence, if desired.

At Office Mr. McCosh's Store.

May 1.

W.M. B. McCLELLAN

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South East Corner of the Franklin

House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Of-

fice, by Geo. W. McClellan, Esq.

Dec. 23.

COACH MAKING.

DAVID HEAGY,
Cabinet-Maker,

REGULAR LINE OF CARS.

BURDEN CARS between PHILADEL-

PHIA AND YORK, for the Transportation of

all kinds of Freight to or from York and the

adjacent Counties.

Prices of Freight on Merchandise generally, 30

cents per hundred

Groceries or Hardware, when 6000 lbs or more,

25 cents per hundred

Coffee, if 6000 lbs. or more, 20 cents per hundred.

Salt-pepper, 36 cents per hundred.

All kinds of Freight to Philadelphia so-

licit and carried at low rates.

Warehouse in Philadelphia at No. 365 Mar-

ket street.—A. L. GERHART, Agent.

Warehouse in York at Rail Road Depot, ad-

jacent P. A. & S. Small.

HENRY KAUFFELT,

York, April 20.

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

From the N. Orleans Picayune, April 15.
FROM VERA CRUZ.

Our advices by the Iona are up to the 8th inst. Gen. Twiggs, with a division of the army, left Vera Cruz on the morning of that day for Jalapa. There was the same doubt in the army as to whether there would be any more fighting as has always prevailed amongst our troops after a battle with the enemy.

The remaining divisions were to proceed rapidly in the direction of the city of Mexico. Although the opinion was quite current at Vera Cruz that the Mexicans would not make a stand between that city and the capital, yet there were some who regarded future collision as certain. Amongst these was Col. Kinney, who had recently been as far into the interior as Mingo de Clava, Santa Anna's hacienda.

It was distinctly understood at Vera Cruz that the *Puente Nacional* had been abandoned. This was the point at which the first resistance to the march of the American forces upon the city of Mexico would be made; but though the defense of this point was given up, it was by no means certain that the progress of our army into the interior would not be disputed at others.

Indeed it was asserted that the forces destined to defend the National Bridge (*Puente Nacional*) had fallen back a few leagues in the direction of Jalapa, to a stronger position, where preparations were being made for a stout defense. An intelligent officer, just from Vera Cruz, thinks it quite probable that a battle may have occurred about the 14th inst.

Rumors from the city of Mexico represent Santa Anna as more intently bent upon war than ever. The reports are not the best authority, in so far as the wishes of Santa Anna are concerned, but they indicate the temper of the public mind, which is as good an index of his purposes as any other.

THE ARMY.

Several officers of the army, lately arrived at New Orleans from Vera Cruz, are of opinion that General Scott will be prevented from marching into the interior of Mexico, further than the highlands of Jalapa, by the approach of the period when the term of several volunteer regiments under his command will expire. Some of those terms will expire before the first day of next July, when the men may re-enlist or not. If they choose to return home, the General will be under the necessity of disbanding them, and providing the means of conveying them to their homes; and this duty he might be called upon to perform at a moment when it would be extremely inconvenient to him and hazardous to the army. It is the part of prudence, therefore, to remain at Jalapa till he receives reinforcements from the United States, or until Gen. Taylor is so far advanced on his march as to render a junction with him easy and sure.

Gen. Taylor is in the same situation. The chief part of his force consists of volunteers, enlisted for twelve months; and though their terms may not expire so soon as those of some of the regiments under Gen. Scott, yet his situation would be critical, if he found himself at San Luis Potosi, or in the vicinity of the capital of Mexico, while his volunteers claimed their discharge and no troops to replace them.—*N. O. Courier*

The New Orleans Picayune of the 16th ult. says:—

We are informed, by a gentleman just from Monterey, that it is Gen. Taylor's intention to send the volunteers who are now with him, and whose term will soon expire, to the Rio Grande, as fast as the new volunteer and regular forces reach him.

He will soon have a force large enough to supply the place of the whole command now with him. The Mississippi, North Carolina, Virginia and Massachusetts volunteers, will give him a force of new and fresh men, about 3000 strong.

There have been sent already, to the Rio Grande, about 1000 regulars,

chiefly recruits, and there are now more than 1500 of the new regiments on their way to the seat of war.

Thus, in a few weeks, Gen. Taylor will be at the head of an entirely new force of 6000 excellent soldiers.

To these are to be added, the small force of regulars, artillery and cavalry, now at Saltillo. The veteran volunteers, as we may with great justice style the heroes of Monterey and Buena Vista, will garrison the towns on the Rio Grande until their term of enlistment expires, when they will be honorably discharged, and will return to their homes, to receive the joyful and applauding welcome of their friends and countrymen. They deserve the highest honors and noblest reception which the people could bestow.

In almost every letter received from Mexico, something is said about "Rinconada Pass," "Tula Pass," &c. &c., but we hear very little about "Polk's Pass" to Santa Anna! That Pass has caused our troops more trouble than any other "Pass" in Mexico. But for it, the battle of Buena Vista would not have been fought, and the hundreds of gallant spirits who fell upon that terrible field of slaughter would have been living.

An Army of Colporteurs.—Lord Ashley, Rev. Mr. Bickersteth, and some others, says the Dublin Herald, have raised nearly \$100,000 for the employment of seven hundred Scripture readers for Ireland. This army of Colporteurs is to be immediately distributed over the country, reading the Bible and instructing the people in their houses and by the highway.

GEN. TAYLOR—MEXICAN BANDITI.

The following letter of Gen. Taylor refers to the depredations committed by the Mexican banditi on the private and public property on the route from Camargo to Monterey, and explains the course which he intends to pursue in regard to these outrages:—*N. O. Dita.*

The General-in-Chief of the American Forces to the Inhabitants of Tamaulipas, Nueva Leon and Coahuila.

When the American troops first crossed the frontier, and entered the above States, it was with the intention, and publicly declared to you, of making war, not upon the peaceful citizens of the soil, but upon the central government of the Republic, with a view to obtain an early and honorable peace.

The undersigned was authorized by his Government to levy contributions upon the people for the support of his army, but unwilling to throw the heavy burthen of the war upon those who, with few exceptions, manifested neutral disposition, he has continued from the first to pay punctually and liberally for all supplies drawn from the country for the support of his troops.

He has used every effort to cause the war to bear lightly upon the people of these States, and he had hoped, by this means, to retain their confidence, and to insure their neutrality in the strife between his Government and that of Mexico, but he regrets to say that his kindness has not been appreciated, but has been met by acts of hostility and plunder. The citizens of the country, instead of pursuing their avocations quietly at home, have, in armed bands, waylaid the roads, and under the direction and with the support of Government troops, have destroyed trains, and murdered drivers, under circumstances of atrocity which disgrace humanity.

The lives of those who were thus wantonly put to death cannot be restored; but the undersigned requires from the people of the country an indemnification for the loss sustained by the destruction of the trains and the pillage of their contents. To that end an estimate will be made by the proper officers of the entire loss, and this loss must be made good, either in money or in the products of the country by the community at large of the States of Tamaulipas, New Leon, and Coahuila, each district or juzgado paying its just proportion.

It is expected that the rich will bear their full share. And the undersigned calls upon all good citizens to remain absolutely neutral, and to give no countenance to the bands which infest the country for the purpose of murder and pillage. It is his anxious desire to continue the same policy as heretofore; and he trusts that the course of the citizens will enable him to do so.

Z TAYLOR, Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

Head-Quarters at Monterey, March 31, 1847.

Thomas L. Crittenden, Esq., of Kentucky, the son of the distinguished Senator from that State, was, when he left home for the field of battle, the Commonwealth attorney for the county he lived in. The resignation of his office was placed in the hands of a friend to be delivered to the Governor; but his friend did not deliver it. Some of the lawyers about Frankfort volunteered to perform the duties of the office during Mr. Crittenden's absence, and on his return home he must have been gratified and surprised to learn that he was still Commonwealth's attorney. A delicate and creditable compliment; creditable both to the givers and the receiver. When he left home, he intended to enlist as a private, but Gen. Taylor made him an aid.

Lieut. Hunter, who took Alvarado, was arrested for disobedience of orders by Com. Perry. The Tropic states that Lieut. H. said he would appear before the court and acknowledge that he had taken the city of Alvarado; that the navy had made, on a former occasion, an ineffectual attempt to take it, and that believing that the capture of the city was an honor due to the navy, instead of the army, he embraced the earliest opportunity to compel it to surrender to the American arms.

Capt. Vinton, who fell at the siege of Vera Cruz, was a pious man, and was designing to leave the army to serve the Prince of Peace, in the ministry of the gospel. Col. Hardin, who fell at the battle of Buena Vista, was an elder in the Presbyterian church, in Illinois.

Funds for the Army.—On Wednesday last, the sum of \$1,200,000 was sent from Washington to New Orleans, for the pay and contingencies of the army in Mexico.

Singular Facts.—It is a singular coincidence that the battle of Buena Vista should have been fought on the anniversary of Washington's birth-day, and that in California on the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans. The commanding officers took advantage of this fact to animate the spirit of their troops. A letter from Saltillo states that when Gen. Wool announced to the troops that the morning of the engagement was the anniversary of the birth of the immortal Washington, the air rang with the shouts of the men. At Los Angelos, Commodore Stockton reminded the men that they were fighting on the anniversary of a day on which the American arms had accomplished the signal defeat of their most powerful and haughty rival—with both the effect was inspiring.

An Eye to Business.—Among the names attached to the petition to the Massachusetts Legislature against the abolition of capital punishment, were no less than twenty rope makers.

The New York Courier and Inquirer remarks that the news from California seems to indicate something untoward, and inquires:

How is it that Stockton commanded in the presence of his senior, General Kearney? And above all, how or why is it, that Stockton continues to style himself Governor and commander-in-chief, in presence of his military superior, who, according to the official dispatches from Washington, we know was also the actual Governor of California? Has there been a mutiny in California? If not, how is it that Col. Fremont makes a treaty, General Kearney being in the country? And why has General Kearney left the capital to join Commodore Biddle and Shubrick?

Rely upon it, the whole story is not yet told. There must have been a serious difficulty of some kind or we would not find General Kearney fighting as subordinate to a Captain in the navy, who only ranks as Colonel, no matter what the date of his commission.

We are compelled to believe that General Kearney has been refused the command, and that he joins Biddle and Shubrick to enforce his authority.

The New York Sun, after mentioning the re-capture of the city of the Angels by the forces under General Kearney and Commodore Stockton, says:

Gen. Kearney showed his orders, instructions and appointment as military and civil Governor of California to Commodore Stockton, who immediately suspended the civil functions of the General, issued his own proclamation as Governor, and afterwards appointed Lieut. Colonel Fremont Governor of the territory. Gen. Kearney informed Com. Stockton that he would temporarily submit to his assumption of authority, as he did not wish at this critical period to create a civil war, and soon after took passage in the Cyane for Monterey, where he met Commodore Shubrick, who superseded Commodore Stockton as commander-in-chief of the naval forces.

Let us have it.—The New York Courier and Enquirer says: "A friend in Washington, who is well advised of what takes place, informs us that there is in the War department a letter from Gen. Taylor, dated the day before the battle of Buena Vista, in which he reviews the whole conduct of the administration towards him, in a way which must have caused no little excitement at the White House!"

The number of cannon captured by our forces in Mexico exceeds 500, most of them very heavy pieces. There were captured at

Resaca de la Palma 8
At Matamoras, say 20
At Monterrey, about 50
At Vera Cruz, town and castle 400
At Alvarado 60

Total 538

If stacked together they would make quite a pyramid.

Gen. Taylor.—We speak by reliable authority when we say that Gen. Taylor is deeply and warmly imbued with Whig sentiments, feelings, and sympathies; that he is devoted to Whig Measures and Whig Men; that he was opposed to the Annexation of Texas; and that he is not only opposed to any extension of Slave Territory, but regards the Institution of Slavery—though himself a Slaveholder—as it is viewed by Messrs. Clayton, Mangon, and other distinguished Southern Whigs, as one of the incident evils of our otherwise Free Government.—*Alb. Eve. Jour.*

Prospects of Peace.—The following is a letter of the Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce:

WASHINGTON, April 26, 1847.

The prospect of peace is fading away. Gomez Farias will, as some think, unite with Scott in war upon the clergy and Santa Anna—becoming, for the time being, an ally of the U. States. Santa Anna, on the other hand, has, undoubtedly, the assurance of some funds from the clergy, and may calculate on the adhesion of the army, and may even, before long, conciliate a large portion of the army of Gomez Farias—opposed to the clergy. The resistance by Santa Anna will still be persevering, if not formidable.

Scott and Taylor cannot march to the capital till they are reinforced.

Meanwhile Santa Anna will become prepared to renew and continue the struggle.—

But suppose we occupy the capital—what then? It will not necessarily give us peace.

Life in New York.—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says:

"The dreadful condition of the poor wretches who inhabit some of the holes and corners of our metropolis, is again brought before the public by an inquest held yesterday afternoon, in a building known as the old brewery, Murderer's alley, which swarms with human misery. One of the tenants of that hive of wretchedness was a woman, named Victoria, about forty years old, and her infant child—her husband being at Blackwell's Island. She was a street beggar, and for the purpose of exciting charity, exhibited her sickly looking child—became deranged early last week, and raved so as to disturb her co-tenants, who fastened her and her infant up in a spare room by nailing the door, and there kept them without food or drink till she ceased her noise, which was on Sunday. They then found her dead, and her child dying upon her breast! Starvation, aided by delirium tremens, in the case of the mother, had killed them both."

An Eye to Business.—Among the names attached to the petition to the Massachusetts Legislature against the abolition of capital punishment, were no less than twenty rope makers.

A LETTER FROM FATHER MATHEW.

The following letter from the Rt. Rev. Theobold Mathew, by the Cambria, (says the Albany Evening Journal,) is too precious, both in its glowing acknowledgment of American sympathy for suffering Ireland, and the announcement of his purpose to visit us, to be withheld:

CORK, March 31, 1847.

My DEAREST FRIEND: The magnificent humanity evinced by our beloved brethren in the States for the suffering Irish has inspired every heart in this land with ardent gratitude.

We shall ever regard America as our deliverer in the hour of bitter calamity. The immense supply of Indian Corn wasted into the Cove of Cork in the last few days, and the free-gift cargoes daily expected, have had an unexpected effect on the corn market. Maize has fallen from £19 to £10 the ton. In the darkest hour of calamity we should not despair. The mercies of the Lord are above all His wondrous works. I am resolved, God willing, to leave Ireland for the States next summer. It shall be my constant anxious prayer that the Lord may remove every obstacle, and allow me to indulge this darling desire of my heart.

As soon as the expected breadstuff vessels will arrive in Cork, I shall have the pleasure of writing to you again, expressing my thanks. Presenting kind remembrance to all my friends,

I have the honor to be, dear Mr. Weed, yours, affectionately,

THEOBOLD MATHEW.

Employment of Paupers.—The experiment of employing the paupers who find their way into the almshouses of the country, upon farms, which has recently been practiced at New York to a considerable extent, has been highly successful. Mr. Davies, a New Jersey farmer, has within the past three months in this way relieved the New York almshouse of the large number of two hundred and fifty paupers, and they are all now maintaining themselves comfortably and with advantage to their employer, and many of them are laying up money.

Immigrants.—We took the pains yesterday to ascertain from the official documents the total immigration into this country thus far, for the present year, and the result is as follows:

From January 1, 1847, to April 4:
Steerage Passengers 27,280
Cabin do. 744

Total 28,024

Of this number, 17,666 have arrived since the first day of April. As the season of the year is now approaching when the arrival of passengers in ordinary seasons greatly increases over the winter months, it is fair to calculate on 150 or 160,000 as the total number for the year 1847.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Died, on Thursday, the 15th April, at his residence in Jefferson county, Florida, PRINCE CHARLES LOUIS NAPOLEON ACHILLE MURAT, son of Joachim and Caroline Bonaparte Murat, King and Queen of Naples, aged forty-six years, two months and twenty-five days.

He was the son of Napoleon's celebrated Marshal, of the same name, whose brilliant career has excited so much admiration throughout the world. After the expulsion of his family from Italy, they resided in Austria, where Prince Murat lived until the year 1821, when he came to the United States. He has, ever since, with the exception of an occasional visit to Europe, resided in this country. His life here has been quiet and uneventful.

The deceased was a man of great eccentricity of character, was gifted with a high order of mind, which was enriched with solid literary acquirements, and was withal a most interesting and agreeable companion. He was the author of some works on the subject of our institutions, which, it is said, possess considerable merit.—*Floridian.*

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A Sailor's Wife.—It is the custom of affectionate seamen, when they go on long voyages in government ships, to leave a portion of their wages to be drawn by their wives. The paymaster here thought that a certain woman came often for the domestic share of her husband's wages, and on an examination of the matter, he found she was the wife of no less than five different seamen. Whose wife will she be when the ladies' hospital is established? for she had as many husbands as the woman of Sychar.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

Wholesale Murders.—A most dreadful affair occurred in Georgetown, Mercer county, Ohio, on the 21st ult. A man named Barr had beaten his wife, and his neighbors took her part and determined to tar and feather him. They accordingly went to the house where he was and attacked him; the friend of the woman who was living with him as a paramour resisted the attack and a terrible fight ensued.

The assailants were fifteen in number, and those on the other side rather less. Six persons were wounded in the affray, four of whom, James Craig, George Palm, O. Wick and Geo. Flinch, it is supposed, will die. Barr himself was wounded, but it is thought will recover. Barr's paramour, whose name was Stately, fought in his defense with an axe, and wounded several. Her father was among the wounded, supposed mortally. No arrests were made.

The Effects of a Hurry.—At Brooklyn, on Friday last, just as one of the South Ferry boats was approaching the dock, and was within a few feet of the bridge, an impatient passenger endeavored to jump from the boat to the bridge, a young man on the shore equally impatient, at the same moment attempted to jump from the bridge to the boat, in order that he might be a passenger on her return trip—the two jumpers met in mid-air, and both plumped down into the water. They were fished out, without farther accident, except that a spectator laughed at the mishap in spite of himself, tumbled in after them, and was slightly bruised by the fall.

Southern Proscription commenced.—

"The New York Christian Advocate and Journal," the organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has been presented by the Grand Jury of Accomack county, Va., as a public and political nuisance, intended to induce slaves to insurrection and rebellion. This is the county represented by Mr. Wise in Congress, who boasted that there was not a newspaper printed in it.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

A TRIUMPH WITH A MORAL.

We trust there is not a Whig from the Aroostook to the Sabine (we won't

answer for Texas Whigs) who, if he has not heard, will not hear with a thrill of exultation